

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1898.

We had infinitely to-day rather be an inhabitant of Spain or Cuba than Georgia, Louisiana, or any of the Southern States.

And yet many of the *Advertiser's* Northern friends find it not only agreeable, but immensely profitable in being inhabitants of these States. Governor A., Senator B., Judge C., Representative D., and Legislators, et cetera, through the whole alphabet, admire the patriotism of their chivalrous editorial friend, but laugh at his discretion. They regard these proscribed States as political Eldorados, and the negroes as the chief source of power and wealth. Some of those who were born and raised here may be inclined to agree with this editor, and if Radical policy is fully carried out, as we see it intimated, he can very well include Massachusetts, or any of the Northern States, in his denunciation.

POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA AND UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY.

We have received from the publisher, T. ELLWOOD ZELL, No. 17 and 19 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, the initial number of THE POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA AND UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY.

The design of this work is to incorporate into a compact and concise form the vast information hitherto found in numerous books, such as Gazetteers, Biographical Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Dictionaries. It is proposed in this work to condense in two large Royal Quarto Volumes the information contained in the Gazetteers, the Biographical Dictionary, the Dictionaries of Law and Medicine, the Encyclopedias and Dictionaries of Language all combined, at a cost much below that of any Encyclopedia heretofore published.

The scope of this work is so large that there cannot be found either a class or individual to whom it will not be valuable. To the professional man and the Mechanic, the Merchant and Farmer, the Professor and Student, to all alike, this work will adapt itself and be found of the greatest service. The work will be issued in numbers of eight pages, published weekly, each page having three columns of solid type, judiciously illustrated with cuts explanatory of the text. If we may judge of the whole by the initial number, it will be a most invaluable work and must surely have a place in every library in the country. We call the attention of our people, the officers of our school and public libraries, and our book sellers to this work.

The price, ten cents for each number, brings it within the reach of all. Clubs are supplied at reasonable deductions.

The Election.

We are enabled at last to arrive at the result of the election in this State. The Governor has issued his proclamation ordering the Electoral College to meet in Raleigh on Monday next, for the purpose of casting the vote of the State as required by law.

From an analysis of the result it appears that W. S. PEARSON, of Burke, leads the Grant ticket by three votes, and that Captain J. J. DAVIS leads the Democratic ticket by fifty-nine votes. A. H. Galloway, negro, runs behind Mr. PEARSON six hundred and thirty-nine votes. The majority of the highest candidate on the Radical ticket over the highest on the Democratic ticket is twelve thousand two hundred and six.

This is not what we expected, but still inspires us to hope for future success. More than thirty thousand voters remained from the polls. Although we gained seven thousand upon the Spring vote, we have as many in reserve as then. We are satisfied that when the elections are deprived of all outward influences we can carry North Carolina.

It will appear that the only colored candidate, Galloway, ran considerably behind his ticket. While we are not surprised at this fact, we have the most supreme contempt for those squirmish individuals who can support the principles of negro political equality without being able to go the negro himself. Galloway, negro though he be, is not below others of the ticket in character, in ability or in standing. The man who, from policy or from fear, will deliberately vote for the party which favors negro equality, and cowardly and secretly give a thrust at the negro himself, is beneath the contempt of all honorable men.

The following is the vote by Districts:

First District—Majority for C. L. Cobb, Radical, 3,583.
Second District—Majority for D. H. Heston, Radical, 2,602.
Third District—Majority for O. H. Dockery, Radical, 1,961.
Fourth District—Majority for J. T. Dewees, Radical, 1,242.
Fifth District—Majority for I. G. Lash, Radical, 3,402.
Sixth District—Majority for F. C. Shober, Democrat, 1,489.
Seventh District—Majority for Plato Durham, Democrat, 18.

RECAPITULATION.

	Rad.	Dem.
1st Dist 3,583	—	—
2nd " 2,602	—	—
3rd " 1,961	—	—
4th " 1,242	—	—
5th " 3,402	—	—
6th " —	1,689	18
7th " —	1,107	1,107
Rad. maj. 11,081	—	—

Fatal Accident.

We are grieved to learn that Mr. HENRY GILES, of Baltimore, was killed near Owensville, Sampson county, on Monday night while en route to Fayetteville from Warsaw. He was riding with the driver, and the horses taking fright, he was either thrown from his seat or jumped, and his feet becoming entangled in the reins, he fell. The wheels passed over his head, crushing it. Instant death ensued.

Mr. GILES was a native of Raleigh, and was most favorably known throughout the State. He was connected with the houses of SLOAN & CALDWELL, and was traveling in their behalf when he met with this fatal accident. As a business man he possessed a most enviable reputation. He commanded a very large patronage from

this State, and was a great favorite with the North Carolina merchants who purchased in Baltimore. He leaves a wife and several children and a large circle of friends to mourn his untimely end.

Railroad Between France and England.

Something was said last year about a scheme for constructing a suspension railroad across the channel from Calais to Dover. The project was considered simply ridiculous. But not so—it is a serious matter. Science can accomplish anything. A French engineer (M. Chas. Boute) has succeeded in convincing so many persons of the feasibility of the scheme that he has raised a company, and the first steps have been taken. The proposed suspension bridge is to be composed of an immense network of iron cables, so arranged as to be able to sustain any train, however heavily laden. M. Boute has recently exhibited a model in miniature, and the experiments made with that were considered decisive of the success of the undertaking. He asks but six years for the completion of the work—(thinks it may be done in less)—when London and Paris will be suburbs of each other.

If the winds have no objection to this encroachment upon their dominions, the scheme is more promising than the tunnel underneath the water.

The Election.

It is now conceded that Seymour and Blair have carried the State of Oregon by a small majority. This renders it certain that General Grant has been elected by military violence and fraud. The electoral vote, if constituted according to the will of the people, would stand as follows:

FOR SEYMOUR:

New York	83
New Jersey	7
Oregon	7
All the other States	116
Total	169

Whole number Electoral vote 317.

The Cincinnati Enquirer truly says:

Of this Seymour and Blair have secured a majority upon a fair and honest vote. Who supposes that North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Missouri and West Virginia are for Grant? It is safe to say that not one man in five, unobstructed by any outside interference, would vote for him; yet, by military violence and by the sending to the polls, under its auspices, of hordes of negro voters, these States have been declared carried for him. Their votes, together with those of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas, which, by a pure act of military despotism, were not allowed to vote at all, decided the contest. The result of all may be summed up as follows:

Seymour was elected by the legal electors and white people of the United States. Grant was not elected, but by the power of the bayonet, sending several hundred thousand negroes to the polls, and keeping back several hundred thousand whites, he was declared chosen. This is all there is of it.

Agricultural Convention.

We publish to-day the report of the Committee on Immigration, submitted to the recent Agricultural Convention held in this city, and call attention thereto as containing information of importance upon this subject. We regret that so few of our citizens exhibit any interest in these meetings to advance the agricultural interests of this section. The business of our city is stifled, and every avenue of commerce is choked on account of the depression of our farmers, and yet men who are vitally interested in their welfare, refuse to lend the aid of their councils and presence to help them in the important work of reorganizing their material affairs. If there is any future for Wilmington; if prosperity is again to bless us, it must come, or not at all, through the success of our planters and farmers. If our lawyers are to prosper; if our merchants are to grow rich; if our railroads are to declare dividends; if our vessels are to do a thriving business; if our city is to grow and real estate to increase in value; if population is to seek our towns and purchase our lands, all must have their beginning in the prosperous condition of our agriculturists. Their success must lay the solid foundation upon which future wealth must be based.

We were disappointed, therefore, to see what poor encouragement the professional and commercial portions of our people gave to our farmers during their recent meeting. Hardly one honored the meeting with their presence. These enterprising men notice these slights and feel them. Their determination to succeed in their efforts, though more difficult without this aid, is still undaunted. They will, at least, deserve success.

There are to be yet other meetings, and we do sincerely hope that more interest will be manifested. Do not let us discourage our farmers, if we are not disposed to aid them. The laborers they have before them are great, but important as they are onerous. Their success will result in the welfare of the entire community. No business, however humble, that will not be benefited by them. It behooves us, therefore, that we too should lend them a helping hand in the inauguration of their work. It is our matters which they discuss; it is our material welfare which is involved. We hope that hereafter our enterprising farmers will not receive the cold shoulder of our business men in their laudable efforts to promote the agricultural prosperity of this section.

For the Journal.

REPORT

Of the Committee on Labor and Agriculture, Read and Adopted by the District Agricultural Convention, held at Wilmington, N. C., on the 27th of November, 1898.

BY DR. S. S. SATCHELWELL.

Your Committee on Labor and Emigration, deeply impressed with the importance of the questions committed to their consideration, believe that they cannot be too often agitated. In fact, agitation, so necessary in every good cause, is the only effective method of so forming public opinion as to make it efficient in this, as in other great movements. Therefore we insist, that in all our agricultural meetings

and plans for improving the material condition of the country, that these questions of Labor and Immigration shall be kept prominently before the public. We must bring our people to think of these subjects, and then effectual action will be seen to follow. These thoughts are no longer vague and speculative, but are now tangible, gratifying—results are already flowing therefrom, as may be seen in the actual introduction of foreign emigration and the rapidly growing demand for that kind of labor.

The Committee are happy to report, that the difficulties of procuring emigrant labor are rapidly diminishing, in fact, faster than the demand increases. The Messrs. Atkinsons, of Wayne and Johnston counties in this State, gentlemen of high character, speak highly of the Swiss laborers whom they are using with much satisfaction and success. They describe them as honest, intelligent, devoted to the interest of their employer, and able and willing to perform twice and thrice as much labor as our ordinary laborers. Any number can be procured through a Swiss Agent, Mr. Truab, a gentleman of character and reliability, who in company with one of the aforesaid gentlemen, is about to depart for Switzerland for the purpose of procuring and bringing directly to North Carolina as many of his countrymen as our farmers and others may engage through him.

These and other European nationalities, especially the German, can be procured through the Agency of Messrs. Skinner & Bonfont, No. 37 Park Row, New York, who are evidently gentlemen of high intelligence, as well as probity and devotion to the South. We heartily commend this firm to the attention of those in want of foreign emigrants.

In applying for labor from other countries, let us not forget that the subjects of Great Britain still maintain their high character for enterprise and industry, and in justice to ourselves, should not be overlooked in our search for emigrants. We call attention to the fact that the great Southern staple, rice, is about to be reduced to a mere nominal existence, for the want of a class of laborers adapted to its cultivation. The cultivation of our rice lands is a matter of vital importance to this section, and has engaged much of the consideration of your committee. We find upon investigation that the Chinese coolie is better adapted to this purpose than any other available labor. Their remarkable powers of endurance and adaptability to the malaria of our rice fields and swamps, render them desirable at this time. In this relation, we are pleased to state that Mr. Morris, of the enterprising firm of Cronly & Morris, of the city of Wilmington, has expressed a willingness to visit California on terms very liberal, for the purpose of procuring in that State for the use of farmers and others in this State these valuable laborers. We commend to the Convention the project of obtaining in this way an abundance of coolie laborers.

In conclusion, your committee take the responsibility of asserting that, in no portion of the civilized world is honest labor of every description more respected and honored than in the United States. We have ever sentiments a small portion of our people may have heretofore entertained upon this subject, it is certain that new labor adds dignity to the man and elevates his social position, be his rank in life what it may. No class or people are more regarded with so little favor as those who are too proud to work and too poor to live without it. To be a consumer now from choice, instead of a producer, is more than ever a sin and a disgrace. All such drones should be driven from the social hive.

We recommend to employers to make a marked distinction between the honest and faithful laborer and him who is not so. This should be done at any inconvenience and sacrifice. In no other way can we improve the character of our present demoralized labor, and expel from places unworthily filled by them those honorable, respectable and useful men, who are black, who so often weary and terribly torment us.

To our young men, and others out of employment, we commend the cultivation of the soil as furnishing an occupation respected by men, dignified and honorable. Here there are vacancies without number, and room enough, and more than room enough, for all.

We deem it appropriate to add the following eminently judicious sentiments from one to whom there is none higher in the confidence and affections of every true Southerner. General Robert E. Lee, in a recent public address, as follows: "An essential part of the education of youth is to teach them to serve themselves, and to impress upon them the fact that nothing good can be acquired in this world without the aid of the hand of the necessary and comforts of life must be procured by earnest and regular exertion."

S. S. SATCHELWELL,
H. NUTT,
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 27, 1898.

Office Hunters in Spain and the United States.

Gen. Prim is tormented by the Spanish office-hunters to an extent far beyond anything Gen. Grant will ever experience in this country. Some of them would shoot Prim in case he don't accede to their demands. They follow him to his domicile, penetrate to his bed-chamber, pursue him in the streets, seize him by the coat-tail, and hardly allow him a moment for sleep. His poor man has a fagged, worried look, and after giving up the struggle, he is ready to beg them "For God's sake, leave me at peace—let me breathe!" These detestable botes are called *pretendientes*, or petitioners for place, and comprise persons in gorgeous uniforms or dress coats, as well as others in seedy suits or dirty rags. Prim, however, has one advantage with the office-hunters that could be enjoyed by no American dispenser of patronage—he can purchase their absence for the time being, by the gift of a few coins of silver or gold. If it were not for this he would probably be driven insane. Perhaps, after all, however, may contain a hint for Gen. Grant. There is doubtless a fair proportion of the office-hunters that could be got rid of by his offering them a few dollars at once, but in that case his salary would certainly have to be raised.

New York Times.

The *Waco* (Texas) Examiner advances the following idea, and we earnestly urge its adoption by our planters, as the experiment would be wholly unobtrusive, and might—we are inclined to think—accomplish that most desirable result, the utter destruction of the cotton worm and its germ: "It is said that the eggs of the cotton worm are deposited in the cotton stalks. Roasted eggs will not hatch. Burn your cotton stalks this winter, planters, and see if you are not free from this terror next summer."

Another wrier makes a sensible suggestion, viz: plough up all cotton lands during the winter, and expose the eggs there deposited to the action of frost, which, he thought, will destroy them. Nothing would be lost by trying both plans.

For the Journal.

Extracts from a letter from a North Carolina man now traveling in Europe.

DRESDEN, (SAXONY), Nov. 9, 1898.

MY DEAR

We propose to write you a few lines in regard to Europe as it appears to us. But before we begin, let us make a little request of you, that you will take pity on us and let us see your hand-writing. * * * We will probably receive it at Rome, when if you have any ghostly petitions for our Father, the Pope, write them out, and we will be most happy to have them properly presented to his Holiness.

Since writing you, we have sat with our feet ankle deep in Summers snow on Gornegat (9,654 feet above the sea) and viewed twenty-one snow peaks and the Matterhorn towering above us and ten glaciers below us. We were detained by a storm four days in the Simplon Pass by an Alpine storm, which so destroyed the great Simplon road that we had to clamber over avalanches and through new made beds of mountain torrents on foot to reach Lake Maggiore. We took a skiff in the streets of an Italian village, for the first stories of the houses were under water, and rowed through beautiful groves and came near being wrecked upon a mile-stone on the Simplon road. We took a steamer, and passing the Barrorean Islands, reached the cars by a row boat at Arona, having seen an inundation greater than has been known for five hundred years.

We passed two or three days at Milan, and enjoyed two or three hours among the three thousand statues on the pinnacles and spires of the Dome. We recrossed the Alps on the wonderful Mont Ceres Railroad, which, having more dangers to provide against, seems one of the safest roads in the world. We arrived in time at Berne to see the wonderful glow of the Bernese Alps at sundown, for they look as if they were mountains of white glass, lit from a fire within. We heard the sound of human voices in a funeral dirge, the whistling of the wind, the thunder of the storm, all produced by a skilled hand upon the wonderful Frigioni Organ. We sailed through the Lake of Thun; we heard the Alpine horn in the valley of Lauterbrunnen; we felt the mist at the bottom of the 900 feet of the Stanchbach Falls, and came over the Brugg Pass, to see the Lion of Lucerne. We sat our watches by the Strasbourg clock; we saw, but did not feel, the silver claws of the Tiger at Baden; paid our respects to the Jew at Frankfurt; examined the boat-mast at Mayence, and with a bottle of wine and basket of grapes, we set sail on the Rhine. The guide-book makes the Rhine the cradle of the world, the memories of Russian, French and Swedish heroes who fought, bled and died on its banks, but what is visible to us, is its quaint old castles, its railroad on each bank, with the ornamented tunnels, vine-clad hills, the thousand castles, the river, the scene of living legend. We first reached the rigor of the recent Prussian Government, when we saw large numbers of men engaged in improving the channel of a river which has been variegated for three thousand years.

As I spoke we saw the sluggishness of the past with the activity of the present. On the one hand the far-famed Cathedral, whose towers are to be 500 feet, have reached only 100, at five hundred years of labor and begging. On the other hand you see the Rhine spanned by an iron bridge, the creation of two years, whose splendor may dwarf the when I tell you that each edifice is surrounded by an equestrian bronze statue, that each statue must have cost twenty thousand dollars. At the shrine of the 11,000 Virgins of Cologne, we fully realized that the superstitions of the past are yet in full force. The people of this church were divided into bones, the ceilings were frescoed with bones; from the thousand openings in the gilded gratings peeped human skulls, each with its velvet band and the "creatur" name worked in gilt; bushels of human teeth, basket of thorns from our Saviour's crown, and a host of other relics, which these people, and the learned fathers who exhibited them, looked as if they expected to believe all this, and that these were the bones of the people who died fourteen hundred years ago.

At Berlin we saw the present King, a handsome, vigorous looking old man, who works every day as hard as any of his subjects. We saw thousands of his soldiers, who were remarkably handsome and intelligent looking, their dress and equipment of the best material. About his soldiers there was no appearance of show, even the uniforms of the highest rank were of polished leather, surmounted by a breast-plate. The country roads are all macadamized, the land splendidly cultivated, and at this season we saw thousands of mounds, which held the crop of sugar beets; the number and size of these mounds being of this kind, which were filled with polished leather, surmounted by a breast-plate. The country roads are all macadamized, the land splendidly cultivated, and at this season we saw thousands of mounds, which held the crop of sugar beets; the number and size of these mounds being of this kind, which were filled with polished leather, surmounted by a breast-plate. 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